

WIDOW SCHMID A PRINCESS

Brewer's Widow Now Bride
of Prince Del Drago

ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST

Women in the Country—Groom Is
Member of Noted
Old Roman
Family.

New York, May 24.—Prince Giovanni Del Drago, a son of one of the oldest Roman families, was wedded Saturday in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Josephine Schmid, widow of August Schmid, founder of a local brewery, which Mrs. Schmid has controlled since her husband's death. Mrs. Schmid is popularly supposed to be one of the wealthiest women in the United States.

When August Schmid died in 1889, the brewery was valued at \$2,000,000, and recent estimates of the value of the

property run from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Some idea of the income derived from the brewery may be gathered from the fact that during one year, when the firm was in the hands of a receiver, the profits were in excess of \$800,000.

Mrs. Schmid is known to have made investments in real estate that have enormously increased in value. Mr. Schmid's will appointed his widow the sole executrix of the estate with the power to dispose of it as she saw fit. One-third of the property was to go to her and the rest to the two children when they became of age, the profits of their share during their minority to be set aside and added to the principal.

One child, a son, died. The other, Pauline, was in a convent when her father died and came of age in 1896. The year before she had been married to Hugh A. Murray of the firm of Flower & Co.

In January, 1908, Mrs. Murray brought suit against her mother to recover her share of the estate, which she estimated at seven million dollars in value.

In her petition Mrs. Murray asked that certain legal papers, executed by her, of the importance of which she was unaware at the time, but which she subsequently learned transferred her claim to the estate, with the exception of \$300,000, be nullified, that her mother be removed from her position as executrix, and that a receiver be appointed. The case was up in the supreme court in March of the present year, John C. Spooner being the attorney for Mrs. Schmid.

Prince Giovanni Del Drago is the fourth son of the present head of the Del Drago family, Prince Philip, who owns a palace in the Via Quattro Fon-

tano in Rome. The family traces its origin as far back as 1133, the founder of the house being Rodolphe Del Dragonibus, imperial vicar of Assisi.

He had not been seen at the Waldorf-Astoria for some time, when a day or two ago he returned from a long visit to Canada, and at the hotel he gave no indication during the morning that it was his wedding day.

The first intimation of the wedding was when Prince Del Drago, after paying his bill yesterday, announced that he was going away, and then it became known he was going on a wedding journey.

The Rev. John Vogel, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Brooklyn, is a personal friend of the bridegroom and performed the ceremony.

Spent \$40,000 to Aid Thaw.
New York, May 24.—An affidavit was filed in the United States circuit court yesterday by Clifford W. Harbridge, who was counsel for Harry K. Thaw in his trial for the murder of Stanford White, in opposition to the motion on behalf of Thaw's mother to compel the lawyer to submit a bill of particulars in his suit to recover legal and other expenses at the trials amounting to \$70,730.

Mr. Harbridge declares that he expended more than \$40,000 in protecting his client's reputation outside of the legal expenses incident upon the trials. These sums, he declared, were paid out at the request of Mrs. Thaw to protect her son's name from public scandal, and from the accusation of guilt and offenses and misconduct involving great moral turpitude, and in protecting him from the machinations and attacks of numerous people.

CENTURY AHEAD OF COLUMBUS.

A Minnesota Stone Tells a Queer Tale of 1362.

Chicago, May 24.—Proof of the discovery of America more than a century before the landing of Columbus is the claim made for a stone bearing an inscription in Runic characters and the date 1362, by its owner, Hjalmar Rudolph of Ephraim, Wis., curator of the Sons of Norway Historical Archives.

The Runic stone, so-called because of its Runic characters, has been placed on exhibition in the rooms of the Chicago Historical society. The stone was found in Douglas county, Minnesota. Copies of the inscription and photographs have been sent to the university of Christiania, where no valid criticism of its authenticity was offered. The inscription, as translated, reads as follows:

"Eight Goths and 23 Norwegians upon a voyage of discovery from Vinland westward."

"We had a camp by two skerries, one day's journey north from this stone. We were out fishing one day. When we returned we found 10 men red with blood and dead. Ave Maria, save us from evil."

"We have 10 men by the sea to look after our vessel, 41 days' journey from this island, year 1362."

Runic characters, in which the inscription was written, are known to have been used by the early Norsemen. The stone is in an excellent state of preservation and most of its characters are perfect.

ALDRICH SUGGESTS JUNE 2

But June 30 is a Better Guess

LABOR AND FORESTRY UP

Farmer Also Comes in for Discussion.
Reductions and Phantoms—May Be
\$1,846 Available for Connecticut River Work.

Washington, May 24.—Senator Aldrich did not succeed in persuading the Senate to fix upon a date for the final vote on the tariff bill, and his manner indicated that he had hardly expected any such consummation. Pressed for his own views as to the desirable date, he floundered about, and finally suggested June 2 as a distant enough time, a rather ridiculous performance on his part, in view of the importance of the disputed schedules still ahead.

Some one has figured out at least three weeks of debate on the schedules alone, to say nothing of the expected protracted expression of views on the administrative features of the bill. The most optimistic view of senators is that possibly the tariff bill may be out of Congress by the end of June. At all events there was protest in the Senate against an immediate date for voting on the bill, Senator Daniel being emphatic in registering his objection, and he was followed by Senator Cummins for the progressives, who declared nothing would be gained by pushing the finalities of the bill.

Senator Bailey was not punctilious as usual for the feelings and comfort of Mr. Aldrich, but was inclined to show resentment, and certainly revenge, because Mr. Aldrich had refused to permit the senators to enjoy a holiday that they might give their accumulated mail attention. He insisted on a quorum from time to time, and the republican leader just barely got them. And Mr. Aldrich in trying to effect the passage of some paragraphs and in succeeding in getting some through was accused of bad faith in that on the day before he had promised that no action of any kind would be taken on the tariff bill other than to hear remarks of a general character bearing on the lumber schedule. Mr. Aldrich presumed to say that he had made no such promise, and Mr. Bailey observed that Mr. Aldrich was frequently inclined to deny having said things when he had said them.

The debate was not entrancing; it was monopolized by Senators McMillan, McComber, Elkins, Scott and Heyburn, and was principally on the labor question, with some discussion on forestry thrown in. The farmer was discussed, and was alluded to by Senators Elkins and Scott as becoming as prosperous as Croesus, which led Mr. McComber to discourse on what a poor wretch the farmer was, illustrating his profits by what happened to him when the farmer ordered sliced tomatoes in the Senate restaurant. The farmer, he said, sold 300 tomatoes for 35 cents, and when he came to buy one in the Senate restaurant he paid 25 cents for it; or, in other words, he gave 300 tomatoes to eat one tomato, and, further, the expected tip being 25 cents, he gave another 300 tomatoes for the privilege of eating that one tomato, or 600 tomatoes in all to eat one. The senator also intimated that the time is near to hand when the United States will import wheat, but will find the farmers organized to resist successfully "free food" so far as the tariff was concerned. The farmers have been taught their protective lesson, he asserted.

There are some here who venture to poke fun at the "reduction" the finance committee assents to, and which are heralded with some hubbub. There is the zinc schedule, on which "reduced" amounts have been reported and declared acceptable. The tariff was being reduced downward in consequence. Now it is really true that there was some reduction on zinc ore, but it is pointed out by the conservatives and others of the tariff that the duties have been lowered even to one-quarter of a cent a pound on zinc that is not wanted, and very little of it, if any, is imported but that there has been no reduction on the grade of zinc with everybody wants. In other words, the reductions are phantoms.

TO NAME HAMMOND FOR CHINA.
Gloucester Millionaire Gets a Plum from Taft.

New York, May 24.—President Taft has invited John Hays Hammond of New York and Gloucester, Mass., to visit him in Washington on Monday, when he will be offered the post of minister to China.

Some of the friends of Mr. Hammond when they heard the report were inclined to express doubt whether Mr. Hammond would accept, but others said that both the president and Mr. Knox, secretary of state, believed that he would take the post without hesitation.

It was said that both the president and Secretary Knox regard the Chinese situation as the most important question confronting the United States in exterior politics, and indeed President Taft has said to New Yorkers that he did not know of any question quite so great before the country as that embodied in China and other countries in the far East.

In looking for a minister to China, after the promotion of William W. Rockhill, the present minister at Peking, to be ambassador to St. Petersburg, great care was taken.

The position was successively offered to Charles W. Fulton of Washington and James A. Hemenway, both recently United States senators. Both declined because they found difficulty in leaving the country and regarded the post as a most arduous one.

Taunts Drive Boy to Death.
Worcester, May 24.—Asa R. Bee, 17, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle at the home of a married sister Saturday. It is understood that the young man had been brooding over the taunts of his shipmates because his parents had been divorced.

STOMACH-RITE

A medicine of quality, a remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and allied troubles, that has proven its true worth; not an experiment. When you need medicine, why not get the best.

Read the following letters:

Dear Doctor's Daughter:—I had indigestion for 20 years, suffered terribly most of the time and treated with a dozen different doctors, and used all the medicines I knew about, but nothing ever helped me until I used your Stomach-Rite tablets. I have used only one box of them, but can't say enough in praise of them. It is truly the most wonderful remedy on earth, and I have no hope that all sufferers will use it and have the same results that I did. Truly yours with thanks,
MRS. ANNA W. BARNETT,
43 Lynde St.,
Melrose, Mass.

Dear Doctor's Daughter:—I was troubled with gastric indigestion for 3 years, when I heard of your Stomach-Rite in Portsmouth, N. H. I have found it the best thing in the world. Nothing else I ever tried helped me as this. Everyone should know just what your tablets do for stomach trouble. Yours,
MRS. W. F. JORDAN,
390 Merrimack St., Manchester, N. H.

Dear Doctor's Daughter:—I am anxious to tell you what your Stomach-Rite tablets have done for me. I suffered with constipation and indigestion greatly, tried every other medicine, etc. for years, but I got no relief whatever until I used your remedy. Sincerely,
MISS ABIGAIL F. WESTMAN,
25 Clinton St.,
Woburn, Mass.

Dear Doctor's Daughter:—Since taking your Stomach-Rite my old stomach, nineteen years of age, is entirely cured of severe attacks of indigestion, and has changed from a sickly, delicate-looking young man to the picture of health. Long may you live. Yours gratefully,
MR. CHARLES E. CLARK,
643 Park Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor's Daughter:—I was troubled with indigestion for 4 years, and was so bad that at times I could hardly breathe. I was in a most terrible condition; in fact, did not think there was any help for me. I have only taken one box of your Stomach-Rite tablets, and my trouble has all left me, and I am feeling fine. I want to tell you and also thank you for your great remedy. Truly yours,
MR. JOHN BURKMAN,
194 Shawmut Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor's Daughter:—For three whole years I suffered with gastric indigestion. I tried everything but got no help. Have now taken just three boxes of your Stomach-Rite and would recommend them to all as the most wonderful remedy for all forms of stomach trouble. It is really and truly wonderful.
MR. ELEANOR WHITNEY,
67 Washington St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor's Daughter:—I want to recommend your Stomach-Rite to all sufferers of stomach trouble. O, how I suffered. I was in a most terrible condition, and now all my food distressed me. I have taken only one box of your Stomach-Rite and it is really and truly wonderful. I can now enjoy all the food I eat, my headaches have all gone, and I want to thank you very much for your great remedy. Truly yours,
F. H. HEWITT,
1485 Washington St.,
Boston.

But the best testimony for Stomach-Rite is Stomach-Rite. Insist on Stomach-Rite, and refuse worthless substitutes.

Very truly yours,
"Doctor's Daughter"

For Sale by Red Cross Pharmacy, Barre, Vt.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Report by the United States Geological Survey.

The smoke nuisance in cities seems to be not only a burning question but a question of burning—of combustion. A bulletin just published by the United States Geological survey (bulletin 373) "The smokeless combustion of coal in boiler plants," by D. T. Randall and H. W. Weeks, gives the results of smoke studies carried on in thirteen large cities and of tests made at the government fuel-testing plants at St. Louis and Norfolk. A preliminary report on the same subject was made in the survey's bulletin 334, "The burning of coal without smoke in boiler plants," by Mr. Randall, the edition of which is now exhausted. The report just published consists of 136 pages and 40 illustrations.

The conclusions reached may be summarized as follows: Smoke prevention is possible. There are many types of furnaces and stokers that are operated smokelessly. Any one kind of apparatus is effective only if so set under boilers that the principles of combustion are respected. The value of this requirement to the average purchaser lies in the fact that he is thus reasonably certain of good installation. A good stoker or furnace poorly set is of less value than a poor stoker or furnace well set. Good installation of furnace equipment is necessary for smoke prevention. Stokers or furnaces must be set so that combustion will be complete before the gases strike the heating surface of the boiler. When partly burned gases at a temperature of, say, 2,500 degrees F. strike the tubes of a boiler at, say, 320 degrees F., combustion is necessarily hindered any may be entirely arrested. The length of time required for the gases to pass from the coal to the heating surface probably averages considerably less than one second, a fact which shows that they pass and air must be intimately mixed, when large volumes of gas are distilled, as at times of hand firing, or the gas must be distilled uniformly, as in a mechanical stoker, and the amount of air required for combustion and the distance from the grates to the heating surface may be reduced for the same capacity developed. The necessary air supply can also be reduced by increasing the rate of combustion. No one type of stoker is equally valuable for burning all kinds of coal. The plant which has an equipment properly designed to burn the cheapest coal available will evaporate the water at the least cost.

Although hand-fired furnaces can be operated without objectionable smoke, the fireman is so variable a factor that the ultimate solution of the problem depends on the mechanical stoker—in other words, the personal element must be eliminated. There is no hand-fired furnace from which, under average conditions, as good results can be obtained as from many different patterns of mechanical stoker, and of two equipments the one which will require the less attention from the fireman gives the better results. The most economical hand-fired plants are those that approach most nearly to the continuous feed of the mechanical stoker. The small plant is no longer dependent on hand-fired furnaces, as certain types of mechanical stokers can be installed under a guaranty of high economy, with reduction of labor for the fireman. In short, smoke prevention is both possible and economical.

Puts O. K. on a Kissing Wife.
New York, May 24.—Kissing one's wife, even though the shades are up and the neighbors are watching, is quite lawful in this city.

This was decided by Magistrate Kroetz in the Harlem court after he had listened to the stories told by Roy Kirkland and his wife Mamie.

"Suppose you had a little wife who loved you," said pretty Mrs. Kirkland, when called to the stand, "and who kissed you when you came home from work, even though you both had forgotten to pull down the shades; then suppose that a horrid old maid, who is just jealous because she has no husband to kiss, should complain to the police; wouldn't you be indignant?"

The magistrate did not listen to any more testimony. He said very caustic things about "busy bodies," and then discharged the prisoners.

Taunts Drive Boy to Death.
Worcester, May 24.—Asa R. Bee, 17, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle at the home of a married sister Saturday. It is understood that the young man had been brooding over the taunts of his shipmates because his parents had been divorced.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.
Report by the United States Geological Survey.
The smoke nuisance in cities seems to be not only a burning question but a question of burning—of combustion. A bulletin just published by the United States Geological survey (bulletin 373) "The smokeless combustion of coal in boiler plants," by D. T. Randall and H. W. Weeks, gives the results of smoke studies carried on in thirteen large cities and of tests made at the government fuel-testing plants at St. Louis and Norfolk. A preliminary report on the same subject was made in the survey's bulletin 334, "The burning of coal without smoke in boiler plants," by Mr. Randall, the edition of which is now exhausted. The report just published consists of 136 pages and 40 illustrations.

The conclusions reached may be summarized as follows: Smoke prevention is possible. There are many types of furnaces and stokers that are operated smokelessly. Any one kind of apparatus is effective only if so set under boilers that the principles of combustion are respected. The value of this requirement to the average purchaser lies in the fact that he is thus reasonably certain of good installation. A good stoker or furnace poorly set is of less value than a poor stoker or furnace well set. Good installation of furnace equipment is necessary for smoke prevention. Stokers or furnaces must be set so that combustion will be complete before the gases strike the heating surface of the boiler. When partly burned gases at a temperature of, say, 2,500 degrees F. strike the tubes of a boiler at, say, 320 degrees F., combustion is necessarily hindered any may be entirely arrested. The length of time required for the gases to pass from the coal to the heating surface probably averages considerably less than one second, a fact which shows that they pass and air must be intimately mixed, when large volumes of gas are distilled, as at times of hand firing, or the gas must be distilled uniformly, as in a mechanical stoker, and the amount of air required for combustion and the distance from the grates to the heating surface may be reduced for the same capacity developed. The necessary air supply can also be reduced by increasing the rate of combustion. No one type of stoker is equally valuable for burning all kinds of coal. The plant which has an equipment properly designed to burn the cheapest coal available will evaporate the water at the least cost.

Making Good Makes Friends

There is no way of making lasting friends like "Making Good"; and Dr. Pierce's medicines well exemplify this, and their friends, after more than two decades of popularity are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. They have "made good" and they have not made drunkards. A good, honest square-deal medicine of known composition is



Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It still enjoys an immense sale, while most of the preparations that came into prominence in the earlier period of its popularity have "gone by the board" and are never more heard of. There must be some reason for this long-time popularity and that is to be found in its superior merits. When once given a fair trial for weak stomach, or for liver and blood affections, its superior curative qualities are soon manifest; hence it has survived and grown in popular favor, while scores of less meritorious articles have suddenly flashed into favor for a brief period and then been as soon forgotten.

For a torpid liver with its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue, with bitter taste, loss of appetite, with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is as good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It's an honest, square-deal medicine with all its ingredients printed on bottle-wrapper—no secret, no hocus-pocus humbug, therefore don't accept a substitute that the dealer may make a little bigger profit. Insist on your right to have what you call for. Don't buy

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Expecting it to prove a "cure-all." It is only advised for woman's special ailments.

It makes weak women strong, sick women well. Less advertised than some preparations sold for like purposes, its sterling curative virtues still maintain its position in the front ranks, where it stood over two decades ago.

As an invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve it is unequalled. It won't satisfy those who want "booze," for there is not a drop of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the original Little Liver Pills, although the first pill of their kind in the market, still lead, and when once tried are ever afterwards in favor. Easy to take as candy. They regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS and BONDS

Income 8% Guaranteed

By Some of the Best Conservative

Industrial and Mercantile Establishments

Industrial Stocks and Bonds Bought on Order.
—In—
New England
Consignment of Well Rated Dividend Paying Industrial Stocks and Bonds Solicited.

Nothing handled by us only well rated, carefully selected stocks and bonds of the leading industrials—all DIVIDEND PAYERS.

Closest investigation solicited. Best references. If interested call or send card and we will send prospectus and information.

The Industrial Investment Co.

K. W. MORSE, General Manager.

Telephone Connections. - - - Averill Block, - - - Barre, Vermont.

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Camden, N.J.—"It is with pleasure that I add my testimonial to your already long list—hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of this valuable medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered from terrible headaches, pain in my back and right side, was tired and nervous, and so weak I could hardly stand. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health and made me feel like a new person, and it shall always have my praise."

Mrs. W. P. VARNER, 82 Lincoln Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Gardiner, Me.—"I was a great sufferer from a female disease. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me in three months."

Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ill, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It cures but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.